

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, May 24.—Silver, 49 3/4c; Lead, \$4.17@4.22; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, electrolytic, \$18.75@19.00; Casting, \$18.37@18.75.

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WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Tuesday Cloudy With Local Showers; Cooler Tuesday and in North and West Portions Tonight.

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON ITALY AND AUSTRIANS COMMENCE THE HOSTILITIES

GREAT ARMIES TO FACE EACH OTHER ON THE ITALIAN BORDER

Austrians and Germans Already Have Approximately 680,000 Men Concentrated at Strategic Positions to Strike First Heavy Blow in Endeavor to Dishearten New Combatants at Outset of Hostilities—Army Made Up of 34 Divisions—Only Ten Divisions Are Austrian.

DIPLOMATS NOT PERTURBED AT OUTLOOK

Germany's Supplies Will Be Severely Curtailed by New Conditions—Lines in Flanders and France to Be Shortened—Deep Interest Taken in Attitude of Rumania and Bulgaria—Italian Cabinet Sends Note to Allies and to Neutral Nations—Heavy Loan to Be Flooded.

PETROGRAD GIVES OUT OPTIMISTIC REPORT OF EASTERN SITUATION

Berlin, May 24, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The Overseas Agency today gave out the following: "According to a Bucharest dispatch, the Russian armored man-of-war Winteleimon has been sunk with 1,400 men, in the Black Sea."

The foregoing evidently refers to the Russian battleship Panteleimon. This warship is put down in naval reference books as having a complement of about 740 men. In times of war, however, this number might be increased considerably. The Panteleimon was built in 1897. Her displacement was 12,582 tons. She carried four 12-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch, four 3-inch, six 3-pounders and five torpedo tubes.

London, May 24, 6 p. m.—The Reuter Telegram company has received a telegram from its correspondent at Madrid who says the German and Austria-Hungarian representatives at the Italian court and at the vatican are leaving Rome tonight, having entrusted the interests of their countries to the Spanish ambassador in Rome.

London, May 24, 10:24 a. m.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company says a telegram from Basel states that the Wolff Agency announces Germany has declared war against Italy and recalled Prince von Buelow, her ambassador at Rome.

Vienna, Austria, May 24, via London, 6:05 p. m.—The Austrian war office announced today that fighting had begun along the Italian border, where a number of small battles are under way. Italian cavalry has appeared on the coast, near the frontier.

The Hague, May 24, via London, 10 p. m.—From information reaching The Hague it is understood that the Germans and Austrians have concentrated approximately 680,000 men on the Italian frontier. They have occupied strategic positions in order to meet an attack or to attempt to strike the first heavy blow, in an endeavor to dishearten the new combatants at the beginning of the campaign.

The Germans constitute the larger part of this force, which is made up of 34 divisions of approximately 20,000 men each. Only ten of these divisions are Austrians.

Diplomats not Perturbed.

German and Austrian diplomats here apparently are not perturbed by the entry into the war of a new antagonist. It is pointed out in other quarters, however, that Italy's decision may have the effect of curtailing Germany's supplies, large quantities of which hitherto have reached Germany by way of Italy and Switzerland.

There is much interest among diplomats here in regard to the attitude of Rumania and the other Balkan states. The general opinion of these men is that Rumania will not join the war for some time, but that eventually she will take up arms with the allies together with Bulgaria. This view is strengthened by the understanding that Austria and Germany are not inclined to satisfy the territorial aspirations of these nations.

Rome, May 23, 11:25 p. m., via Paris, May 24, 5:50 a. m.—Details concerning Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary were given by Foreign Minister Sonnino this afternoon at a cabinet council which lasted three hours. He told also of communications sent to the allies and to the neutral nations.

Baron Sonnino referred particularly to the relations between Italy and Germany. The council did not consider military questions as they have been entrusted entirely to the general staff

It not only indicates a pause in the Austro-German advance along the river San, but claims that the Russians have adopted counter offensive operations with some measure of success.

Germany to Shorten Line.

Although not confirmed from any official source, reports are published here that Germany faced with Italy as a new foe in the south, will have to shorten her western line and that consequently she is preparing to withdraw her men from the advanced line in Flanders.

The reported evacuation of Bruges is said to be a part of this movement. With the exception of clashes between frontier patrols, no other fighting has yet been reported. Italy's declaration of war took effect today but an unusually rigid censorship established by royal decree restricts the transmission of information concerning military movements.

ALLIES LAND MORE TROOPS

British and French Forces at Dardanelles Increased to Ninety Thousand.

Constantinople, May 23.—By wireless to Berlin and London, May 24, 8:45 a. m.—The number of British and French troops landed along the Dardanelles has been increased to 90,000 by additional detachments. Of the troops on shore about 4,000 are said to be incapacitated by illness. The original landing forces was estimated at 60,000.

Turkish Gunboat Sunk.

Constantinople, May 23.—By wireless to Berlin and London, May 24, 7:24 a. m.—An official statement issued tonight by the Turkish general staff said:

"The 25 year old gunboat Polenk-Idria was sunk this afternoon by a hostile submarine. Two members of the crew were killed, but all the others escaped without injury.

"The Polenk-Idria was built at Kiel in 1890. Her displacement was 826 tons. She was used as a sea going depot ship for the torpedo boat flotilla."

LASSEN PEAK AGAIN ACTIVE

Latest Eruption Destroys Millions of Feet of Standing Timber in National Forest.

Redding, Cal., May 24.—Another eruption of Lassen peak began today at 11 o'clock. All fences in the Lassen national forest are reported to have been destroyed.

Logs swept down the side of Lassen peak have been piled in a dam ten feet high, which has caused Manzanita creek to change its course.

Several million feet of standing timber has been destroyed by the volcanic discharges of Lassen peak, according to the reports of Forest Ranger Fred Seaborn, who is near the mountain. Nevada, nearly 200 miles east of Lassen. When 100 miles from the mountain, they said, the trains were enveloped in an ash cloud and were forced to decrease speed because the headlights could not penetrate it.

Ashen Cloud Hinders Trains.

On the Pacific side of the line, the trains were enveloped in an ash cloud and were forced to decrease speed because the headlights could not penetrate it.

TURKS REPULSE ALLIED FORCES

Attacks on Seddul Bahr Fail—Two Thousand Dead Left on Field.

Constantinople, May 24.—Via Amsterdam and London, 2:45 p. m.—Official announcement was made here today that an attack by the French and British forces yesterday on the Turkish positions near Seddul Bahr, on the southern end of Gallipoli peninsula, had been repulsed. It is stated the allies left 2,000 dead on the field.

The Statement Continues:

"We lost only 270 wounded and 43 killed.

"Our batteries along the shores of

THEIR DIPLOMACY FAILURE AT ROME



Prince von Buelow (top) and Baron Macchio.

Prince von Buelow of Germany and Baron Macchio of Austria, counted among the ablest diplomats in the employ of their respective governments, as ambassadors at Rome during the trying months when Italy was hesitating between war and peace made use of all their powers of diplomacy to keep Victor Emmanuel out of the conflict.

The Dardanelles caused much damage to the enemy's ships and batteries near Seddul Bahr. One of our batteries on the Asiatic side hit an enemy ship four times, the ship subsequently leaving the straits. A warship of the Vengeance type also was hit by two of our shells. Our men working the guns had only six wounded.

JOS. HENRY MARTIN TRIAL TO BEGIN ON JUNE 28

Judge J. A. Howell this morning set for trial the case of the state against Joseph Henry Martin, charged with robbery, for June 28, the court announcing that it would require a week's time to hear the case against Martin.

The specific charge against Martin is stated in an indictment found by a special grand jury held in the early part of the year 1914, alleging that he drew a revolver on Mrs. Isabelle Wallin, formerly Mrs. Isabelle Boyle, October 28, 1911, and took from her a diamond ring valued at \$100.

It will be recalled that in this case, testimony respecting which was given in the trial of Martin for assaulting David Edwards, the Pinkerton detective, a man supposed to have been Martin came to Mrs. Wallin's room at night and took her jewelry from her at the point of a revolver and that at a subsequent time an appointment was made by which she met two masked men on Washington avenue, in the night time, and paid \$100 for the return of the ring.

In connection with the Wallin case, will be given testimony respecting certain handwriting alleged to be that of Martin and an expert on handwriting, Albert S. Osborn, of New York, will be called. The case was set for June 28, as it was stated by County Attorney Joseph E. Evans that it would be impossible for the expert witness to reach Ogden earlier than the first days of July. It is expected that it will require two or three days' time to get a jury.

Cherries—A car of California cherries, the first of the season, passed through Ogden today, being handled on Southern Pacific and Union Pacific passenger trains No. 20. The car was routed from San Francisco to Chicago.

WARSHIPS ATTACK ITALIAN COAST

Austrians Forced to Withdraw After Short Cannonade—King Victor's Ships Ready.

AEROPLANE ATTACKS

Entire Eastern Coast of Italy Swept by Hostile Airships From Venice to Baretta.

Paris, May 24, 2:30 p. m.—An attack by Austrian warships on the eastern coast of Italy, along the Adriatic, is announced in an official communication from the Italian war office, transmitted to Paris by the correspondent of the Havas Agency. It is said the Austrian warships were forced to withdraw after a short cannonade.

The statement follows: "It was foreseen that on the declaration of war offensive actions would occur against our Adriatic coast, with the purpose of seeking moral effect rather than attaining a military purpose. But we were able to prepare for these and render their duration short.

Simultaneous Attacks Made.

"Small naval units of the enemy, especially destroyers and torpedo boats, fired their guns upon our Adriatic coast on May 24, between four and six o'clock in the morning. At the same time aeroplanes attempted to attack the aeroplanes at Venice.

"The enemy's ships, after a very short cannonade, were forced by our torpedo boats to withdraw. The enemy's aeroplanes were fired upon by our anti-aircraft artillery and attacked by our aeroplanes and by a dirigible flying over the Adriatic.

"The aeroplanes attacked Porto Corsini, which replied immediately and obliged the enemy to quickly retire. Railway Line Damaged.

At Ancona, where the attack was directed especially against the railway line in the intention of interrupting communication.

"At Barletta an attack was made by a scout steamer and destroyers which were put to flight by one of our that Austrian aeroplanes have ships, which was escorted by torpedo boats. Finally at Gesti, the enemy's aeroplanes attempted to throw bombs upon the harbor, but without reaching the mark.

"All other news of operations last night has no foundation."

Rome Official Report.

Rome, May 24, via Paris.—Official announcement was made here today that the government arsenal at Venice. The aeroplanes were driven off. Porto Corsini, Ancona, Barletta and Gesti also were attacked.

It is apparent from the foregoing dispatch that Austrian aeroplanes have swept virtually the entire eastern coast of Italy. From Venice at the head of the Adriatic they have made their way as far south as Barletta, a distance of 350 miles, committing acts of hostility during their progress.

Washington, May 24.—King Constantine of Greece is improved, according to a dispatch received at the legation here. The king's fever was abated, the message says.

ALLEGED POISONER ON TRIAL FOR LIFE



Mrs. Cynthia Buffom.

Charged with murdering by slow poison several members of her family and attempting to kill the others in order that she might satisfy an illicit love, Mrs. Cynthia Buffom is on trial for her life for the second time at Salamanca, N. Y. At the first trial Mrs. Buffom was found guilty. The case was appealed and a new trial ordered because a confession of Mrs. Buffom, which she made and then repudiated, was admitted in evidence.

GETS REWARD FOR AIDING THOMPSON



Mrs. G. Y. Rowe.

Mrs. G. Y. Rowe, a twenty-seven-year-old Chicago woman, has been appointed director of public welfare for the city of Chicago, a \$5,000 a year post. She had charge of the women's campaign for Mayor-elect William Hale Thompson.

HOODOO STICK OF THE WITCH DOCTOR AND RIGHTEOUSNESS

In the First Methodist church, Sunday morning, Rev. G. E. Rassweiler took for his text, Rom. 14:17, "For the Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." Being the anniversary of Pentecost, when the Holy Spirit was poured out, the theme of the sermon was "A Spiritual Religion." In part he said:

These Romans to whom Paul was writing were troubled about various questions of Hebrew formalism, such as whether it was right to eat certain meats that had been offered to idols, or certain kinds of meat forbidden to Jews. Paul sweeps their quibbles aside with the statement, "That Christianity was not a matter of outward ceremony or external formalism, but was rather a matter of an inward spiritual state through the work of the holy spirit. There is a decadent tendency in the religious life to express itself in formalism instead of in true spiritual exercises. Thus the savage carries his hoodoo stick over which some witch doctor has said some incantation, in order to give it divine potency, thus the heathen bows down before wood and stone and burns his paper prayers and throws his paper prayer wads at the idol; thus the Mohammedan chants his prayer creed five times a day with his face toward mecca, thinking that thus he will win God's favor even though at the time he is on a murderous slave raid; and thus he keeps his fast as his idea of serving Allah. Thus the Jews were so careful as to the mode of baptizing their hands before they ate that they ought in this way they would be sure to win celestial glory. But Christ rebuked them, declaring that they were careful to cleanse the outside of the cup, but that within they were full of ravening and wickedness. So the Pharisees were careful to recite long prayers in the hope that thus they would win merit, Christ said that they made long prayers for a pretense and devoured widows' houses and forgot judgment and mercy."

Paul found the early Christians prone to relapse into a similar formalistic perversion of true religion, and so declared that the Christian religion was not in the observance of outward ceremonies but consisted in having the life of God working in their souls. So he would say to people of all times, not to pin their hope to outward form, but to inward grace; not in membership in a visible church but to union with Christ in a divine order of life and feeling; not in any outward baptism but in the baptism of the spirit; not in the repeating of a form of prayer but in praying in the Holy Ghost; not in any material garment but in the spiritual robe of righteousness; not in worshipping in any particular holy place but in worshipping God "in spirit and in truth," as Christ told the woman of Samaria; not in the eating or refraining of eating certain meats as a mere religious form, but rather in refraining from evil.

Revolver Stolen—The theft of a 30-caliber Luger revolver was reported to the local police department this morning by H. Morgan of Layton.

RUSSIANS CHECK AUSTRO-GERMANS

Forces in Galicia Now on Defensive—Operations Chiefly Counter-attacks.

CZAR'S MEN ADVANCE

All Enemy Assaults in South-east Repulsed—Stubborn Fight on the Dnieper.

Petrograd, May 24.—12:30 p. m.—Via London, 2:40 p. m.—In the view of Russian military observers, the German offensive movement has been definitely checked on the upper San river. The Russian movement upon Nisko and the occupation of Ulanoff, Rudnik, Kraftza, Bourghy and Shushay to the westward of the upper San seriously threatens not only the German position east of the river, but the communications to the rear as well.

Co-operating with this army, another strong Russian force to the eastward of Przemyśl is pressing against the right wing of this German advance position.

Hot Action is On.

Southward of Przemyśl on the other hand, the Germans are furiously battering the Russian front, and a very hotly contested action is being fought along the line of twenty miles between the Tisminitz and the Stry rivers. Other points of activity are to the east of the Drobovitch-Stry railroad and between Goussakow and Krukanka, forty miles to the northwest. These regions report that continuous fighting has been in progress for the last four days, but without marked advantage to either side.

ALL ITALY EAGER TO ENTER WAR

On the Italian Frontier, May 23.—via Paris, May 24, 5:35 a. m.—A day of suspense, which brought with it the long expected actual declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, found all Italy eager for the conflict. Thousands of volunteers proffered their services to the national cause. Students, not yet called to the colors but anxious to enlist, besieged the military authorities. Announcement already has been made that volunteers 18 years of age, or older, who are physically fit, will be accepted by the government for the duration of the war.

Members of yacht and boat clubs in all parts of the kingdom almost to a man offered the government their services and the use of their crafts. Persons in all walks of life pledged their services to the Red Cross and gifts of all kinds were received by that organization.

Expressions of regret are being heard on every side that the nation is unable at present to assist persons of Italian blood or sympathizers, who are being arrested wholesale by the Austrian authorities in Trent, Trieste and Dalmatia.

A trainload of Italians arriving at Cormons, near Goritz, are reported to have been driven into a field by Austrian gendarmes where they were forced to remain all night in a heavy rain without shelter or food. Several children are said to have died because of this experience. The women and children were permitted to cross into Italian territory the next day, but all the men were detained.

FRENCH CHECK GERMAN ATTACKS

Paris, May 24, 2:40 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities, reading:

"At several points between Steenstraete and Ypres the enemy yesterday delivered attacks after having made preliminary use of asphyxiating gases. These attacks were repulsed.

"In the region to the north of Arras the fighting continued all night long. We took 120 prisoners at a point to the north of the village of Neuville St. Vaast. The enemy delivered counter attacks, but they were checked by our artillery. The artillery engagements are being continued with intensity.

"Further reports received describe strikingly the extent of the check administered to the Germans in this region during the evening of May 22 and the night of May 23-24. In spite of the numerous reinforcements brought forward with all speed, and the vigor of the fresh attacks, repeated of two or three times, the enemy failed in every one of his efforts and suffered considerable losses.

"Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front."